

1917 SEPTEMBER 1917						
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# Come to St. Cloud Where Hospitality Abounds

# St. Cloud Tribune

ST. CLOUD TEMPERATURE		
Date	Min.	Max.
Sept. 20	74	87
Sept. 21	73	89
Sept. 22	72	85
Sept. 23	71	85
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Sept. 26	77	87

VOL. 9, No. 5. EIGHT PAGES THIS WEEK. ST. CLOUD, OSCEOLA COUNTY, FLORIDA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1917. \$2.00 PER YEAR. FIVE CENTS THE COPY.

## Road to Polk County Line to Be Brick; An Alabama Co. Gets Job

The Board of County Commissioners on Monday canvassed the vote by which the St. Cloud Road and Bridge District was formed on the 15th, and after finding that the sand asphalt proposition had received 200 more votes than the brick, proceeded to pass resolutions creating the district and calling for the issue of \$275,000 in bonds for building the roads. At the same meeting the commissioners let the contract for the eight miles of brick road to connect Kissimmee with Polk county to the Alabama Paving Company, their bid being \$1.81 per yard for grouted brick. The official minutes of the special meeting are as follows:

Kissimmee, Fla., September 22, 1917.

The Board of County Commissioners in and for Osceola County, Florida, met in special session on the above date, at 10 a. m., there being present Ernest Mach, Chairman, E. L. D. Overstreet, A. E. Bass, B. H. Guy and J. K. Hilliard, Commissioners, John S. Cabell, attorney for the Board, and J. L. Overstreet, Clerk.

The Board was called to order by its chairman, Ernest Mach.

The following sealed bids were received on construction of brick road between Kissimmee and Loughman, to-wit:

Bid of Alabama Paving Company, agreeing to complete the work in 180 working days, at the following prices: 60,780 cubic yards of earth work at 22 cents per yard. 600 lineal feet wood bridges at \$5.00 per lineal foot. 93,248 lineal feet 4x10 concrete curbing at 17 cents per foot. 51,213 square yards brick paving, grouted, at \$1.81 per square yard.

Bid of Ackerman & Ellis, agreeing to complete the work in 200 working days, at the following prices: 60,780 cubic yards of earth work at 24 cents per yard. 600 lineal feet wood bridges at \$7.00 per lineal foot. 93,248 lineal feet of 4x10 concrete curbing at 19 cents per foot. 51,213 square yards of brick paving, grouted, at \$1.88 per square yard.

After all bids had been received by the Board they went into executive session with a view to determining which of the two bids was the best and lowest bid, and after having figured the amounts given in each bid found the total amount to be as follows:

## Paving By Direct Labor Compared With Contract

The author, who is director of the paving department of the Milton Hersey Company, chemists, engineers and inspectors, prepared for A. Guy Ross, one of the five members of the board of control or city commissioners of Montreal, Que., the following parallel for or against the city on the force account and by contract. There is a pronounced tendency in the comparison to put the statements on the day labor side of the page in the form most favorable to that system, and to put the statements on the contract side in the form most unfavorable thereto, which makes it necessary for the reader to weigh each comparison carefully and correctly according to his own knowledge and experience. Nevertheless, the points for consideration are clearly and concisely stated and the ground is very thoroughly covered, so that the article can be used as a guide to a thorough study of all phases of the subject.

The points on the two sides are arranged in two columns opposite each other for convenience of comparison. The left hand column shows the case for the day-labor system and the right hand column the case against the contractor.

Mr. Mullen wrote this article in advocacy of day labor, and is quite willing to have some advocate of the contract system recast the facts as he sees them, which Municipal Engineer Mullen will also be very glad to publish.

## Big Cities Throughout the U. S. Adopt the City Manager Plan

Not Confined in its Usefulness and Efficacy to Small Cities and Towns—What City Managers Are Paid for Salaries in Cities of Varying Populations Throughout the United States

Among the many arguments which are not based on facts, but are now being carelessly or mistakenly used against the city-manager plan, is the allegation that this form of government is only suitable for smaller cities and for towns.

It is true that its first spread, after its discovery and application in Sumter, S. C., and Staunton, Va. (both of which cities are in the 10,000 to 20,000 population class), and after Dayton, Ohio, had taken it up in the form of a model charter, was for a brief while among the smaller cities of the west.

The force of this erroneous argument can be dispelled by a glance at the list of cities which have adopted it since that time, and among which are three of over 100,000 population. Incidentally the plan is being recommended by important civic bodies for some of the largest cities in the country, including Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Boston and Cincinnati, and will undoubtedly be adopted in some if not most of these municipalities within a reasonably brief period, on the ground that the larger cities are in even greater need, if possible, of efficient, business-like management of their affairs, than are small or medium-sized cities.

The cities of the United States in which the plan is already in successful operation include 23 having a population of from 10,000 to 20,000 each; nine having a population of from 30,000 to 100,000 each; and six having populations of from 60,000 up.

The six largest cities operating under the city-manager plan of government are:

Dayton, Ohio, population 140,000.
San Diego, California, population 110,000.
Wichita, Kansas, population 90,000.
Springfield, Ohio, population 60,000.
Wheeling, W. Va., population 60,000.
The cities from thirty to fifty thousand operating under the plan are:
Niagara Falls, N. Y., population 40,000.
Portsmouth, Va., population 40,000.
Charleston, W. Va., population 40,000.
Jackson, Michigan, population 40,000.
San Jose, Cal., population 40,000.
Alameda, Cal., population 32,000.
Newburgh, N. Y., population 31,000.
Zanesville, O., and Watertown, N. Y., each of about thirty-five thousand population, will put the plan into operation Oct. 1, 1917, and Jan. 1, 1918, respectively.

## Osceola's Soldiers To Be Supplied With Tobacco

After approval has been given by several high military and naval officials to the plan of sending packages of tobacco to the soldiers in the present war, many communities have raised funds for the purpose of sending to the boys at the front tobacco and smoking materials that is always so welcome to men when resting or making a journey under difficulties.

The Tribune has started a fund for the purpose of sending to the company of soldiers from Osceola county those little luxuries called "smokes," and will continue to look after this fund indefinitely.

Those who have contributed to the fund today are as follows:

- C. A. Rosa ..... 25
- W. S. Alyea ..... 1.00
- L. Van Denbergh ..... 1.00
- Leonard J. Peterson ..... 25
- G. C. Outlaw ..... 25
- W. L. McEnderree ..... 25
- N. H. Washburn ..... 25
- O. C. Knight ..... 25
- P. E. Morgan ..... 25
- L. C. Riddle ..... 25
- V. Clyde Edwards ..... 25
- Roy Taylor ..... 25
- Seminole Pharmacy ..... 25
- C. V. Kenney ..... 25
- J. L. Hargrave ..... 25
- F. D. Moshier ..... 50
- N. L. Edwards ..... 25
- N. B. Bartlett ..... 50
- Wm. Montadoca ..... 25
- Sam Brammar ..... 50
- Edw. E. Ely ..... 50
- Jake Stevenson ..... 25
- Bryant Peterson ..... 25
- Van Ricketts ..... 25
- J. H. Riggon ..... 25
- The Alcove ..... 1.00
- Walter Harris ..... 25

## City Election Saturday For Purpose Selecting City Treasurer

Saturday, September 29, the citizens of St. Cloud will be called upon to elect a city treasurer to succeed A. C. Durham, resigned. There are only two candidates for the place, Mr. J. L. Cummings, who was appointed by the council for the purpose of serving until the election could be held on the 29th to let the voters select their man, and W. G. King, who has been identified with the growth and life of St. Cloud ever since the colony started a little over eight years ago, is announced as the people's candidate, having consented to serve if elected, after strong appeals had been made to him by his many friends. Mr. King stating that he had never sought an office in the city, but was ready to do his best in the position of treasurer if the people really wanted him for the place. Mr. King has had charge of the old light plant, is thoroughly familiar with the needs of such public utilities as well as being an expert accountant, and if selected can give the city valuable service.

Mr. Cummings retired from the office of city treasurer at the last city election, having served the city for some time, and stated that he thought some other persons should be given the place. Mr. Cummings was succeeded by Mr. Durham in March, and was appointed to serve in Mr. Durham's place until an election could be called as provided by the charter.

There is much interest being taken in the present election this week, friends of both men claiming that they will be successful.

The polls will open at eight o'clock Saturday morning at the city hall, where the question will be finally decided by the voters as to who shall be the city treasurer until March of 1919.

### THE CITY--

The city can, if it will, employ the best men, purchase the best materials and equipment, and proceed with paving or other public work in the best possible way. No one can do better.

The city, having control of a definite and large amount of work, can employ men steadily, and guarantee them better working conditions.

The city, having control of the full purchasing power and a knowledge of the local supply, can secure the best unit prices and best deliveries.

The city, knowing that it will be in business this year, next year and the year after, can afford to purchase and install the most modern and efficient equipment, and to acquire sources of supply for materials where possible. A sand bank and stone quarry should be acquired in the case of nearly every city.

The city knows it can proceed with its paving industry in a definite and assured manner, with more work to do each year, and its equipment never idle or scrapped for lack of work ahead.

The city knows it can do the work as economically as any one. If labor gets more pay, the cost goes up correspondingly and no more. If labor is more efficient, it results in a benefit to the general public. The city gets what it pays for and pays for what it gets.

The city employees have no incentive to do poor work. They do not profit by putting less than the required amount of material into a mixture, or by laying less than the required thickness. If their work is not good, they are very likely to lose their jobs. The quality of work is the primary factor, the cost is secondary.

The city manager of public works will require, if he is a good man at his job, that the work be well done, without the waste of either labor or material, so that ultimate human economy will be attained.

The city can do all its paving work under one centralized management. It occupies but one office. Employees but one estimator, one cashier and one overhead organization throughout, thereby effecting the greatest possible economy in those who are indirect and not direct producers.

The city employees do public work with a view to having it last as long as possible at a given unit cost that is based on a study of ultimate economy. They have not in mind the showing of a profit on their employer's books, and can work scientifically and unhampered.

### THE CONTRACTOR--

The contractor can, if he will, employ the same men, purchase the same materials and equipment, and proceed with paving or other public work in the same way, and no better.

The contractor, depending upon the chance of each letting of contracts for his work, cannot guarantee men steady employment.

The contractor, having control of but that part of the purchasing power embraced in his contract, cannot secure the best unit prices or the best deliveries.

The contractor, not knowing that he will ever get another job at the same place, must be very circumspect in his investments in equipment, often using inferior machinery that represents a smaller investment and therefore a smaller possible loss. He cannot afford to acquire sources of supply especially for the purpose of a single contract.

The contractor has no assurance of what tomorrow will bring. He takes a gambler's chance, and charges for it in the price of pavement. Gambler's chances do not wear well as street surfaces.

The contractor knows he cannot do the work as economically as the city, but believes that by paying his labor less and working his men harder, he can overcome the difference. To this he must add his various expenses, and—last but not least—his profit.

The contractor's employees have no incentive to do good work. Their employer profits by putting less than the required amount of material into a mixture, or by laying less than the required thickness. If their work is not cheap, they are very likely to lose their jobs. The cost of the work is the primary factor, the quality is secondary.

The contractor manager of public works will require, if he is a good man at his job, that the work be done at a profit—honestly if possible, but at a profit anyhow. He has no thought of ultimate human economy in the matter.

The contractor must have his own overhead management, and each other contractor competing with him must have the same. He must have his separate office, his separate estimator, his separate cashier and his separate complete staff of clerks, whether he always has business for them or not.

The contractor does public work with a view to having it last—if he is a wise contractor—at least until he can get to the City Hall and collect the money. All contractors have not been wise, and some paving work the writer has in mind did not even last that long.

## Petition For Better Pension Laws For Veterans of 60's and Widows

A Petition to His Excellency The President, and to The Congress, for the Equitable Adjustment of Veteran Pensions.

To His Excellency President Wilson, and to the Honorable Senators and Representatives in Congress Assembled at Washington, D. C.

At a regular meeting of the Union Veteran Association, of St. Cloud, Florida, held September 22, 1917, the following resolutions were unanimously passed and adopted:

Whereas, Since the pension bill passed by the U. S. Congress, with its various provisions and ratings for the veteran pensioners, there has been a radical change upward in the cost and prices of every article of food that is necessary for the sustenance of human life. And since the passage of the last pension bill some years have been added that have largely taken from the old veterans about all the physical ability to work in any way to add to the pension from the government. The pensions now received have only from forty to forty-five per cent of the former purchasing value that existed in the year 1914, for food

products and merchandise. We very respectfully, earnestly and confidently request that his Excellency President Woodrow Wilson and the Congress pass an act amending and extending all the former pension ratings so as to place them on a par and equitable with all the higher costs and prices of food products that now exist.

Resolved, That we sincerely and patriotically believe that the passing of such an act is a plain matter of absolute right and simple justice, and that His Excellency the President Woodrow Wilson and the Congress will speedily, in their kindly considerations, enact and pass said helpful and humane legislation for the veterans; and further, we respectfully pray the raising of the ratings for all widows and minor children.

For all of said righteous legislation we will ever pray.

By the President,  
William F. Kenney,  
Joseph L. Brown, Secretary.

The Priscilla Club will meet with Mrs. Oscar Hollingsworth, corner Massachusetts avenue and 11th street, Friday, from 2 to 5 p. m.

## New Addition to St. Cloud School Started By Morgan

The additional rooms to accommodate the primary grades at the St. Cloud high school have been started by one of our local contractors, E. Morgan, who was awarded the contract by the county school board. Work started today on the addition and will be rushed through as fast as possible.

Mr. Morgan was one of many bidders on the work, and stated to the Tribune that the new rooms would be

ready within sixty days. The addition has become necessary because of increased attendance at the St. Cloud school. The additional rooms will be erected on the present school site, and are to serve only for a few years, as the increase in attendance here will soon require a large brick building for which no contract has been placed by the county and which will be put into execution at a later date.







STOCKS COMPLETE

ASSORTMENT VARIED

PRICES RIGHT

Toilet Soaps, Face and Bath Powders, Tooth Powders and Tooth Paste, Tooth Brushes, Perfumes and Toilet Waters, Face Cream, etc.

SEMINOLE PHARMACY

THE REXALL STORE

"WHERE QUALITY COUNTS"

ST. CLOUD

PHONE 11

ST. CLOUDLETS

COMING VISITING GOING LOCAL PERSONAL SOCIAL

You can pay county or city taxes at A. E. Drought's office. Comrade Theodore Hamm returned home last week after several weeks vacation in northern cities. Fresh and salt meats of every kind at the New York Market. Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Daniels, of Maryland avenue, entertained Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hanan at six o'clock dinner Sunday evening...

Endorses Key's Stand Anniversary of "One Day Church"

St. Cloud, Fla., Sept. 25, 1917. To the Honorable H. A. Key, Chairman U. S. Pension Committee, Washington, D. C. Honorable Sir: We the undersigned, forming committees appointed by our respective associations...

ROAD TO POLK COUNTY LINE TO BE BRICK; AN ALABAMA CO. GETS JOB

Precinct No. 8—For constituting the territory described in the petition filed with the Board on the 2nd day of July, 1917, into a Special Road and Bridge District...



The Amount You Spend is second consideration when you order a tailored suit, overcoat, or other garment from the line of

ROSE & COMPANY Chicago's Premier Tailors It is the Rose Guarantee to satisfy you in every respect—fashion, cloth quality, fit, lasting wear—or money back—that enables you to order with the secure feeling that you have all to gain.

You will admire the splendid, blended color effects in their fabrics—and so many to choose from. You will approve of their smart styles for men and young men. You will like their prices that easily save you from \$3.00 to \$5.00 on the sale.

Edwards Bros. Next to Post Office

Table with 2 columns: Balance to be collected all funds, Total amount, Amount of Tax Collectors Error and Ins. list

Leaving a balance to be divided... The assessed valuation of Osceola County, 1917, \$5,943,335.

Total amount of all... The Boards having each agreed to the division as per statement, Osceola Board agreed with the Commissioners of Okeechobee County...

RIGHT ON THE JOB A lady stopping at a hotel on the Pacific Coast rang the bell the first morning of her arrival and was very much surprised when a Japanese boy opened the door and came in. "I pushed the button three times for a maid," she said sternly, as she divided under the bed covers. "Yes," the little fellow replied, "me she."—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH NEWS

The services at the Christian church will be at the usual hours next Lord's day, the subject for morning service "The Perfect Church," and the subject for the evening service "Things That Will Bring Peace." All are cordially invited to these services.

MODERN OBJECTORS LOOK TO THOREAU

Early Type of Man Who Opposes Certain of Organized Society's Laws The conscientious objector would have found a sympathizer in Henry David Thoreau, who was born in Concord a hundred years ago today.

Meeting Elsie P. McElroy Auxiliary

The auxiliary met in regular session last Monday and after disposing of the routine business took up the social program, which was rendered as follows: Piano solo—Minnie Barber. Song—Savilla Houston. Piano and song—Mrs. Bert Guessford.

Red Cross Doings

Monday next, at 7:30 p. m., the members of the Red Cross Association will inaugurate a series of weekly card parties to be held at the St. Cloud Hotel every Monday evening, to which all card players who like to enjoy a social evening are invited.

Uncle Sam May Build Aviation School Near City

Arnold and MacDonal today finished a survey at a point between St. Cloud and Kissimmee, making lines for a proposed location of an aviation school for Uncle Sam. The report must be in Washington by Monday, according to information received at the Tribune office.

INSECT, LIKE BIRD, HAS CALL

Bees Mean Something When They Hum Louder and Louder Insects, like birds and animals, have their calls. But the sounds they produce include the rubbing together of their limbs or wing covers and the vibration of their wings, so they cannot always be spoken of as voices.





# ST. CLOUD HAS ENJOYED THAT STEADY GROWTH THAT MAKES A SUBSTANTIAL TOWN, AND DEVELOPMENT CONTINUES.

The eight years history of St. Cloud has been one of continual growth. New homes are going up on every side, and newcomers continue to add their lot to the happy community.

There is no better time to buy and get settled in this real Wonder City than now.

The St. Cloud Development Co., St. Cloud, Fla., has some exceptionally good locations to offer for a new home in this city where the climate is unexcelled. Drop a card to James M. Johnston, St. Cloud, Fla., for further information.

## Paving By Direct Labor Compared With Contract

(Continued from page 1)

The city can re-use all old material that is taken from the street in the process of preparing it for paving, or other old material that it may be securing at the same time from other sources, or that it may have on hand. This is an important item that will grow in importance as the years pass.

The city will do the best possible job under a given specification. It is to the city's interest to do so.—Note a.

The city can easily adapt its work to any change in conditions as time, material, supplies, the public demand, and more modern knowledge seem to dictate. It makes no bond to contract with itself. (b)

The city does not need to give itself a surety bond. It wants the work done, can do it, and proceeds at once with the actual construction. (c)

The city does not need to give itself a guarantee. It does the work itself, knows what it is and whether or not it will last. City-made pavements usually do last—without the guarantee. (d)

The city asphalt plants have never been known to bribe or attempt to bribe city inspectors city engineers, city superintendents or the mayors of cities.

The city does not need to employ "stand up" inspectors on its own work. It only requires a force of men to control and direct its operations, and these men can proceed without outside interference from counter interests.

The city usually has in the bank, while the work is in progress, the money to pay for the work as it is completed. If this money is not being used by the city, the bank has it to loan to the contractor at a high rate of interest.

The city asphalt plants do not hire lawyers to bring suits against the city for "extras," breach of contract, and a number of other items well known to the legal profession.

The city, in doing its own work, will make many improvements in the equipment for and the process of manufacture, and the improvements will belong to the city.

The city lays street paving for use. All its employees' efforts are naturally bent in the direction of securing the greatest use value. (e)

a—The difference between the best job and the poorest job that can be done under the standard specifications for asphalt pavement is very considerable—yet, both will meet the requirements of the specifications and the contractor would be able to collect the same amount of money for the poorest as for the best. Specifications must be drawn with some latitude, or they are unworkable and will not hold at law.

b—The city of New York built a driveway for speeding horses about ten years after the public had taken to speeding automobiles. The contract had been let many years before, and while the preliminary work of regulating and grading was in progress, the public demand changed. This was a contract running into several millions of dollars.

c—Contractor's surety company bonds are notoriously not good, as the writer found out in detail at Schenectady, New York, where a contractor, whose city specifications had called for concrete under curb, had "forgotten" it; and when this was found out, the city was not able to collect damages from him or his surety, or to make him deliver the goods for which one of his former associates in the city employ had paid.

d—What the city wants is good

The contractor cannot be trusted to use old materials judiciously, and if he could, it is above reasonably human possibility to draw a contract, in most cases, that would give reasonably definite limits for the re-use of old material and a just credit to the city therefor.

The contractor will do the cheapest possible job under a given specification. It is to the contractor's interest to do so.

The contractor will stick to his contract, and if the city wants to make a change the city will have to pay the contractor liberally for the privilege of making a change.

The contractor must give the city bond, which costs him in the neighborhood of one cent a square yard. This he adds to the price he quotes the city.

The contractor gives the city a guarantee bond. The bonding company charges him about one cent a square yard for this, which the contractor also adds to the price he quotes the city.

The contractors have been notoriously guilty of bribery in all its forms, even reaching in some cases to the bribery of the governors of states.

The contractor must employ the same men to control and direct his work that the city would require, and the city must then employ and pay additional men as "stand up" inspectors to see that the contractor's men do as directed.

The contractor usually goes to the bank, borrows practically the city's money, pays interest on it, and then charges the city interest for the use of practically its own money, figured as an overhead cost, in the contractor's unit price for paving.

The contractor frequently works on the basis that there is more money in suing the city than in doing the work. He knows how to trump up all sorts of fictitious claims, and his lawyers frequently put them over.

The contractor, in doing the city's work, will also make some improvements in the equipment for and the process of manufacture, and the improvements will not belong to the city.

The contractor lays street pavement for profit. All his employees' efforts are naturally bent in the direction of extracting the greatest possible profit.

pavements on its streets, not red tape and gilt-sealed guarantees on bonding company stationery. A good asphalt pavement should last ten years on a very heavy traffic street and one has now lasted thirty-seven years on a medium traffic street, Vermont avenue in Washington, D. C., laid in 1879, in front of the old Arlington Hotel. Why then should a city be satisfied with a pavement that is guaranteed by some contractor and his bonding company to last five years, and laid by the contractor of the cheapest quality that he thinks will last just five years and one day.

If the contractor's pavement fails, before his five-year guarantee expires, the bonding company pays its lawyers liberal fees to prove that it wasn't the contractor's fault anyway—and the lawyers usually succeed.

e—The city that, having its own municipal asphalt plants, talks of abandoning them to go back to the contract system, if its officials are honest but misguided, merely seeks to exchange the evils that it knows for the far greater evils that it knows of. The city government that is too incompetent to do work by direct employment will also be too incompetent to have any but the worst results from the contract system, plus all the disadvantages above enumerated.

### Veterans' Association

The Veterans' Association met Saturday, September 22, at 2 p. m., President Kenney presiding. Song, America, and prayer by the President. More music by the choir. The minutes of preceding meeting read and approved. Comrade Beauchamp presented a book to the Association, "Songs that Never Grow Old," the book to be sold and proceeds donated to the Association.

Comrade Lynch announced special meeting in Oak Grove Park Sunday, 2 p. m. He also read and presented a memorial and resolution, calling on Congress to pass a law to raise all pensions to a rating commensurate to the high cost of living. On motion, the memorial was adopted by the Association after a spirited debate on a technical point in the resolution. In order that the Association may not forget, and that the newcomer may learn, President Kenney will practice

## WANT ADS

### FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—100 acres, ready for the plow; house, 7 rooms; large barn; 1/4 mile of church; 3 stores, postoffice, depot; one crop should pay for it; fine opportunity for subdivision. E. L. James, St. Cloud. 11-17

FOR SALE—A bargain.—A two-story residence located at 6th and Minnesota avenue, St. Cloud; three city lots in the plot; house has four rooms and attic large enough to make three up-stairs rooms; well water; 9 fruit trees. Cash price \$1,200. Apply Bargain, care the Tribune. 2-17

### FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Two furnished cottages, one with 3 rooms, pantry and closet; one 4-room and portable pantry. Write E. A. Pardwell, St. Cloud, Fla.

ROOMS FOR RENT for light housekeeping; desirable location, 3 blocks from center of city; comfortable rooms; rates reasonable. Apply Box 143, City. 3-17

THE HAVEN is now open. Parties wishing to do light housekeeping will find pleasant rooms, fully furnished and modern in every respect. Terms reasonable. M. Mrs. A. E. Meayard, Proprietor.

### FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Six per cent gilt edge bonds, interest payable semi-annually. Apply to Arthur E. Donegan, St. Cloud, Fla.

FOR SALE—Good work horse. Apply Edd George, at the ice factory. 46-17

FOR SALE—Pineapple plants, ready to plant now. Apply N. H. Washburn, Eighth and Alabama avenue. 1-17

FOR SALE—A fresh milk cow at 624 Massachusetts Ave. Also a few White Rock chickens. 3-17

FOR SALE—White Rock Pullets and Cockerels, pure bred. 624 Massachusetts avenue. 4-17

FOR SALE—Four room house on Ohio avenue and Seventh street; also 2 1/2 acre grove on east edge of town. M. Burr, Bettendorf, Iowa. 5-47P

og the St. Cloud yell, viz.:

"Hip hurrah! Hip hurrah! St. Cloud has come to stay. Grows bigger and better every day, Wonder City of U. S. A."

Collection for hall, 3 cents, not including 50 cents for the song book. By reason of inclement weather, people were late coming out. The leader of the social program failed to be present and the President took up the following program:

Music on the piano by Miss Harrod, who played another lively piece, accompanied by Comrade Beauchamp, the bone-rattler.

Song by Ellsworth Yetman and Sister Ruby.

A recitation by Miss May Jennings. Music on the mouth harp by a young man.

Mr. Dingle entertained the people with music on the accordion.

Comrade J. L. Brown told several war stories.

A lady whose name the Secretary failed to get gave a talk on the proposition of establishing orphan homes all over the country. The Secretary failed to catch the gist of her proposition.

Song, "Star-Spangled Banner," and adjourned to meet Saturday, September 29, 2 p. m.

A. S. Cole, Assistant Secretary.

### Flag Raising at Old Pehorn

Five autos, filled with veterans, and one with daughters of veterans, wended their way to the school house at Old Pehorn Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 25, where a flag, presented by the Daughters, was flung to the breeze.

Mrs. Lucas, the teacher, had arranged a very interesting program, which was rendered in a very creditable manner by the children.

The flag was presented by the Patriotic Instructor of the D. of V., Mrs. Alice Beachamp.

It was accepted by Comrade Kiplinger in behalf of the school trustees. Remarks were made by Commander James Goff and Rev. Beauchamp, followed by a duet, "The Cross and the Flag," by Comrades Depew and Deputy.

Closing remarks by Rev. Kenney. The drum corps furnished the music. The daughters of Veterans wished to thank all who assisted to make this a success.